IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Previously presented) An expandable intraluminal stent comprising a metal main body portion having a first end portion, a second end portion, a middle portion having a surface, and a flow passage defined therethrough, wherein the first end portion has at least one surface having a biocompatible coating directly thereon, wherein the biocompatible coating comprises a polymer or a drug, and wherein the middle portion surface is free of the biocompatible coating.

2-49. (Canceled)

50. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a stent comprising:

providing a main body portion having a first end portion, a second end portion, a middle portion having an outer surface and a flow passage defined therethrough, wherein the first end portion comprises an edge; and

forming a biocompatible coating directly on at least a portion of the edge, wherein the biocompatible coating comprises a polymer or a drug, and wherein the middle portion surface is free of the biocompatible coating.

51. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, wherein the entire edge of the first end portion has the biocompatible coating.

52. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, wherein the biocompatible coating comprises apertures or perforations.

53. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, wherein the biocompatible coating is formed by applying a plurality of layers comprising at least one coating material to form the biocompatible coating.

54. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 53, wherein the plurality of layers is comprised of the same coating material.

55. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 53, wherein the plurality of layers is comprised of different coating materials.

56. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, wherein the polymer is a bioadhesive.

57. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, wherein the biocompatible coating comprises a polymer and a drug.

58. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 57, wherein the polymer comprises a gel-like material.

59. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 57, wherein the drug is paclitaxel, an RGD peptide-containing compound, tranilast, trapidil, probucol, or a combination thereof.

60. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, wherein the first end portion is more flexible than the middle portion.

61. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, wherein the first end portion and middle portion are comprised of a mesh, and wherein the mesh of the first end portion is looser than the mesh of the middle portion.

62. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, further comprising treating the surface of the first end portion to form a smooth surface prior to forming the biocompatible coating directly thereon.

63. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 62, wherein the smooth surface is formed by electropolishing.

64. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, further comprising treating the first end portion to form a flexible first end portion prior to forming the biocompatible coating directly thereon. 16.

65. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 64, wherein the flexible first end portion is formed by heat-treating.

66. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, wherein the first end portion comprises a first metal and the middle portion comprises a second metal that is different from the first metal.

67. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a stent comprising:

providing a main body portion having a first end portion, a second end portion, a middle portion having an outer surface and a flow passage defined therethrough, wherein the first end portion comprises a first edge, and the second end portion comprises a second edge;

forming a first biocompatible coating directly on at least a portion of the first edge; and

forming a second biocompatible coating directly on at least a portion of the second edge, wherein the first biocompatible coating and the second biocompatible coating each comprise a polymer or a drug; and the middle portion surface is free of the first or second biocompatible coating.

68. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 67, wherein the first biocompatible coating is different than the second biocompatible coating.

69. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a stent comprising:

providing a main body portion having a first end portion, a second end portion, a middle portion having an outer surface, and a flow passage defined therethrough, wherein the first end portion comprises an edge; and

applying a sleeve directly on at least a portion of the edge, wherein the sleeve comprises at least one layer of a material comprising a bioadhesive, a drug, or a combination thereof, and wherein the middle portion surface is free of the layer of material.

70. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a stent of claim 1 comprising:

providing a main body portion having a first end portion, a second end portion, a middle portion having an outer surface and a flow passage defined therethrough, wherein the first end portion comprises an edge; and

forming a biocompatible coating directly on at least a portion of the edge, wherein the biocompatible coating comprises a polymer or a drug, and wherein the middle portion surface is free of the biocompatible coating.

71. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 70, wherein the entire edge of the first end portion has the biocompatible coating.

72. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 70, wherein the biocompatible coating comprises apertures or perforations.

73. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 70, wherein the biocompatible coating is formed by applying a plurality of layers comprising at least one coating material to form the biocompatible coating.

74. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 73, wherein the plurality of layers is comprised of the same coating material.

75. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 73, wherein the plurality of layers is comprised of different coating materials.

76. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 70, wherein the polymer is a bioadhesive.

77. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 70, wherein the biocompatible coating comprises a polymer and a drug.

78. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 77, wherein the polymer comprises a gel-like material.

79. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 77, wherein the drug is paclitaxel, an RGD peptide-containing compound, tranilast, trapidil, probucol, or a combination thereof.

80. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 70, wherein the first end portion is more flexible than the middle portion.

81. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 70, wherein the first end portion and middle portion are comprised of a mesh, and wherein the mesh of the first end portion is looser than the mesh of the middle portion.

82. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 70, further comprising treating the surface of the first end portion to form a smooth surface prior to forming the biocompatible coating directly thereon.

83. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 72, wherein the smooth surface is formed by electropolishing.

84. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 70, further comprising treating the first end portion to form a flexible first end portion prior to forming the biocompatible coating directly thereon.

85. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 74, wherein the flexible first end portion is formed by heat-treating.

86. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 70, wherein the first end portion comprises a first metal and the middle portion comprises a second metal that is different from the first metal.

87. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing the stent of claim 1 comprising:

providing a main body portion having a first end portion, a second end portion, a middle portion having an outer surface and a flow passage defined therethrough, wherein the first end portion comprises a first edge, and the second end portion comprises a second edge;

forming a first biocompatible coating directly on at least a portion of the first edge; and

forming a second biocompatible coating directly on at least a portion of the second edge, wherein the first biocompatible coating and the second biocompatible coating each comprise a polymer or a drug; and the middle portion surface is free of the first or second biocompatible coating.

88. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 87, wherein the first biocompatible coating is different than the second biocompatible coating.

89. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing the stent of claim 1 comprising:

providing a main body portion having a first end portion, a second end portion, a middle portion having an outer surface, and a flow passage defined therethrough, wherein the first end portion comprises an edge; and

applying a sleeve directly on at least a portion of the edge, wherein the sleeve comprises at least one layer of a material comprising a bioadhesive, a drug, or a combination thereof, and wherein the middle portion surface is free of the layer of material.

90. (New) The stent of claim 1, wherein the first end portion comprises an inner surface, an outer surface, an end and an edge, the coating covering the first end and at least a portion of the edge of the first end portion.

91. (New) The stent of claim 1, wherein the biocompatible coating comprises apertures or perforations.

92. (New) The stent of claim 1, wherein the biocompatible coating comprises a plurality of layers comprising at least one coating material.

93. (New) The stent of claim 92, wherein the plurality of layers comprises the same coating material.

94. (New) The stent of claim 92, wherein the plurality of layers comprises different coating materials.

95. (New) The stent of claim 1, wherein the polymer is a bioadhesive.

96. (New) The stent of claim 1, wherein the polymer comprises a gel-like material.

97. (New) The stent of claim 1, wherein the drug is paclitaxel, an RGD peptide-containing compound, tranilast, trapidil, probucol, or a combination thereof.

98. (New) The stent of claim 1, wherein the first end portion is more flexible than the middle portion.

99. (New) The stent of claim 1, wherein the first end portion and middle portion are comprised of a mesh, and wherein the mesh of the first end portion is looser than the mesh of the middle portion.

100. (New) The stent of claim 1, wherein the stent is balloon-expandable.

101. (New) The stent of claim 1, wherein the metal comprises stainless steel.